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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.				
10/571,861	03/14/2006	Koji Yamada	BY0028P	6965				
210 MERCK AND CO., INC P O BOX 2000 RAHWAY, NJ 07065-0907	7590 10/05/2007		<table border="1"><tr><td>EXAMINER</td></tr><tr><td>MCINTOSH III, TRAVISS C</td></tr></table>		EXAMINER	MCINTOSH III, TRAVISS C		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/571,861

Applicant(s)

YAMADA ET AL.

Examiner

Traviss C. McIntosh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/4/06.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 4 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. It is noted that applicants state that A represents O in claim 1. However, claim 1 states in line 22 that "with a proviso that A is NH and R₁ is CH₂, R₂ is not...". As such, while A is defined as being O, NH, or CH₂ in claim 1, the claim also sets forth a proviso which states that "A is NH". Thus, A cannot be limited to O in a dependent claim.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-8 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,703,373. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both application are drawn to compounds overlapping in structure. It is noted that the alkyl group (R_1 of the instant application) can only be a C_{1-3} alkyl group, thus even if applicant's argue the very slight divergence in scope, it is noted that homologs would be obvious. MPEP 2144.09, discusses obviousness of homologs (compounds differing regularly by the successive addition of the same chemical group, e.g., by $-CH_2-$ groups) and states they are generally of sufficiently close structural similarity that there is a presumed expectation that such compounds possess similar properties. In re Wilder, 563 F.2d 457, 195 USPQ 426 (CCPA 1977). See also In re May, 574 F.2d 1082, 197 USPQ 601 (CCPA 1978) (stereoisomers prima facie obvious). Obviousness based on similarity of structure and function entails motivation to make claimed compound in the expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties. Where the prior art compounds essentially bracket the claimed compounds and are known to be effective as well known pesticides, for example, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make the claimed compounds in searching for new pesticides. See *In re Payne*, 606 F.2d 303, 203 USPQ 245, 254-55 (CCPA 1979). Moreover, the '373 patent discloses species which are not delimited by applicants proviso, see example 9, column 16 wherein the moiety in the instant application R_2 position is a hydroxyethyl substituted thienyl group. The '373 patent also teaches their compounds are effective as antitumor agents (see claims 10-12).

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Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5, 7-9, 14-18, 20-22, and 34-35 of copending Application No. 10/509,061. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to compounds encompassing the same core compound, wherein A of the instant application is NH; R₁ is CH₂; and R₂ is various O, S, or N, substituted heterocycles. Moreover, both applications are drawn to the use of their compounds as antitumor agents and methods of treating cancer with the same. Obviousness based on similarity of structure and function entails motivation to make claimed compound in the expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties. Where the prior art compounds essentially bracket the claimed compounds and are known to be effective as well known pesticides, for example, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make the claimed compounds in searching for new pesticides. See *In re Payne*, 606 F.2d 303, 203 USPQ 245, 254-55 (CCPA 1979).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-3, 5, and 7-8 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 4 of U.S. Patent No. 5,591,842. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to overlapping compounds and compositions comprising the same. It is noted that claim 1 of the '842 patent limit X₁ and X₂ to OH; G to a sugar; R₁ to H; and R₂ to an alkyl group substituted by an aromatic group (see (F)). Moreover, (F) can be further

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substituted as set forth by lines 64-67. Additionally, the application discloses a species of the instantly claimed compounds (see compound 31 in example 29 in column 39). Obviousness based on similarity of structure and function entails motivation to make claimed compound in the expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties. Where the prior art compounds essentially bracket the claimed compounds and are known to be effective as well known pesticides, for example, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make the claimed compounds in searching for new pesticides. See *In re Payne*, 606 F.2d 303, 203 USPQ 245, 254-55 (CCPA 1979).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 5, and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kojiri et al. (US 5,591,842).

Kojiri et al disclose a species encompassed by the instant claims and compositions comprising the same as antitumor agents. See compound 31, in example 29, in column 39; which meets the limitations of the instant claims wherein A is NH; R₁ is CH₂; and R₂ is an unsubstituted phenyl group.

Claims 1-3 and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US 6,703,373. The applied reference has a common inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

Applicant cannot rely upon the foreign priority papers to overcome this rejection because a translation of said papers has not been made of record in accordance with 37 CFR 1.55. See MPEP § 201.15.

The '373 patent discloses a species which meets the limitations of the instant claims (see example 9, column 16).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Traviss C. McIntosh whose telephone number is 571-272-0657. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shaojia A. Jiang can be reached on 571-272-0627. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Traviss McIntosh
September 26, 2007
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Traviss McIntosh', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.